

## TELEGRAPHIC.

**ACCIDENT.**  
Winnipeg, April 25.  
A C. N. R. engine went through a bridge at Pine river.

**DEAD.**  
W. McCool, of Elgin, Ont., was found dead near Brockville.

**FIRE.**  
Bash fires are causing great damage in Kent County, Ont., Coopersville village, was destroyed.  
The town of Marienville, Pa., Forest County, was wiped out by fire.

**FORGERY.**  
J. Y. Chin, formerly of the local government offices, Winnipeg, has been arraigned on a charge of forgery.

**KILLED.**  
Fred Chaloner, of Rat Portage, was killed in a logging camp near Vancouver.  
W. Hare, a G. T. R., car inspector, was killed at Cayuga, Ont.

**MURDER.**  
Officer Dodds arrested an Afghan at Fort William on a charge of murder in Seattle.  
Isaac G. Oulton, a miser of St. John, N. B., was found murdered.

**PEACE CONFERENCE.**  
Peace conferences with the Orange Free State party have concluded.

**TROUBLE IN TURKEY.**  
Turkey is fortifying Tripoli ports against Italian's menacing attitude.

**WHEAT MARKET.**  
Manitoba wheat sold at Fort William 25 high as 79 cents. Chicago prices declined 11-14 cents.

**GENERAL.**  
The Canadian Northern telegraph bill was up before the railway committee, but action was postponed as the committee desire to present amendments.

Hon. Mr. Blair reviewed the affairs of the entire Canadian railway and outlined a suggested extension to the suit.

Edward F. Egan, of Litchfield, Minn., will be the play manager of the Winnipeg professional baseball team.

The Bell telephone bill vesting the government with full control of rates has passed the senate committee.

Members of the Imperial Medal Association, Winnipeg, observed the anniversary of the Fish Creek fight.

Ex-Governor Mackintosh, of Roseland, camp, discussed the mining outlook in Winnipeg interview.

Col. Denison, Toronto, has arrived in London and will address British Empire League meetings.

A party of 150 expatriated French-Canadians from New England are en route to Winnipeg.

The impression in Winnipeg is that Simon, the Stairbarn murderer, will not be hanged.

Lord Strathcona, at a meeting, urged the British government to send women to Canada.

Five Pinette, 18 years of age, was drowned at Ste Rose Du Lac in the Dugout district.

Many recruits for the fourth contingent were accepted in Winnipeg, and were points.

Eleventh and "G" Fort William are temporarily closed, owing to an accident.

Fifty-six Italian laborers were arrested at Soo, Mich., and sent back to Canada.

Attorney General Knox has decided there is a meat trust in the States.

The Egbert Mills Co., will erect 25 elevators in the west this season.

Winnipeg barkeeper was fined \$50 for selling liquor to Indians.

The Algonic Banking Co., Algonic, Mich., has closed its doors.

The Atlantic shipping combine is trying to coerce Canada.

H. J. Long is on trial in Lethbridge for attempted murder.

A surrogate court has been created at Morden, Man.

A \$20,000 fire visited Chatham's business district.

The N. W. M. P. pensions bill was read a third time.

Australia has adopted Imperial penny postage.

The Pope received 20,000 pilgrims at St. Peters.

Most has advanced 20 per cent in Toronto.

Union tinsmiths in Kingston are on strike.

On Friday evening last news came to town that the Sturgeon river bridge, on the Athabasca Landing trail, was in a precarious condition, one of the piers having been displaced by the action of the drifting ice. On Saturday morning Mr. John A. McDougall wired to Mr. McCauley, M. L. A., Regina, stating the case. The message was received at 11:30 p. m. and acted upon immediately. By 8 a. m. the bridge was already on the road to the necessary repairs. This combined decisive and immediate action is highly commendable and will prevent any inconvenience and loss to those parties who are now shipping large quantities of freight to the north.

The ditching machine sent here by the North-west government is now being put together at Fort Saskatchewan. As soon as it is ready a ditch will be made north from Favel Lake and on from Rat Creek to Long Lake. On completion of this work on the ditch along the base line will be resumed.

## LOCAL.

Strathcona will hold sports on Victoria day, 24th May.  
—M. McCauley, M. L. A., and P. Villeneuve, M. L. A., returned on Monday, from Regina.

—Bugler, Wm. Blythe, of the W. M. P., has been transferred from Fort Saskatchewan to Calgary.

—J. W. Sherer, M. L. A., returned on Tuesday from Regina and went down to Fort Saskatchewan on Wednesday morning.

—Geo. Martin, formerly fur trader at Lesser Slave Lake and other northern points, arrived on Monday from Los Angeles.

—Wm. Parsons was brought up on Wednesday, before Police Magistrate Cowan, charged with assaulting a constable. Fined \$10 and costs.

—Mr. Driscoll, D. L. S., the district engineer, has received instructions to complete the approaches to the new bridge, but will not start the bridge until the approaches are completed.

—Frank and James Pickering, of Parkhill, Ont., arrived on Saturday and will look over the country. Their intention is to take up land and remain.

—Mrs. John Kelly and Miss M. J. Bourne left on Thursday, the 17th, for the east. They expect to be away two months and will visit Quebec and other points.

—Indian Agent Gibbons was in town Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Gibbons states that Indians on the Riviere Qui Barre reserve sowed their wheat two weeks ago.

—It is stated that the sum of \$21,000 has been offered for the Dried House, Wetaskiwin. This is an advance of \$5,000 over the price paid a few weeks ago.

—Last week 3000 immigrants for the Northwest went through Montreal. Between 3000 and 4000 persons were expected to arrive at Montreal by steamer, during the present week.

—John Fraser left on Wednesday with five men for the lumber camp. They will build the cook's crib and get ready for the drive. D. B. Fraser is sending another party on Monday.

—The Salvation Army will hold special meetings, led by Adj. Hayes, on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday a social will be given at the barracks, which cake and coffee will be served.

—Mr. Grogan, of the firm of Ellis & Grogan, Calgary, came in on Saturday's train for a few days. This firm are agents for the Metal Shingle and Siding Co., and report sales of metallic ceilings and wall decorations as rapidly increasing.

—Wednesday, the 23rd inst., was the anniversary of St. George, the patron saint of England. It is a pity that the day has been allowed to pass without some recognition on the part of the people of this city. The ranks in Edmonton and the neighborhood, must now be formidable.

—E. Fraser, Tim's, secretary of the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition, has received a letter from A. G. Harrison of Edmonton, offering \$23 cash, as a special prize for the best exhibit of five bushels of seed-corn. It is hoped that this handsome contribution is a forerunner of many such donations.

—A delegation, from the board of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, waited on the civic finance committee to ask for the usual grant of \$5,000. The mayor said the granting of an interim appropriation would assist the board by enabling it to call for public subscriptions and keep ahead with arrangements for the season. It was resolved that an interim appropriation for \$5,000 be passed.

—To-day, E. Fraser, Tim's, the agent of the Insurance Company of North America, handed the Edmonton Cartage Company a check for \$1,286.50 being payment in full of the latter's claim for their recent loss by fire.

—Mr. John A. Carley, the well known insurance adjuster, who was here on the 7th inst. and arranged the matter. As the fire only took place on the morning of the 2nd inst., no time has been lost by Mr. Tim's company.

—G. S. Mitchell, Dominion immigration agent at Liverpool, England, accompanied by Mr. G. Webster, of Dublin, Ireland, arrived in Edmonton on Monday. Tuesday morning was spent in viewing the objects of interest around the city. A drive in the afternoon through the Belmont settlement satisfied these gentlemen that the country is quite up to what it is represented to be. Mr. Webster is well able to judge, having resided for some years near Brandon, where he was then farming. For or five years ago he left Canada and returned to Ireland. He intended visiting Prince Albert before leaving the Northwest. Mr. Mitchell will visit British Columbia, through to the coast.

—W. H. Vadder, who has been located for some time at Lime Stone Flat, some seven miles up the river, on the south side, and has been in the habit of making regular visits to town, left his home a week ago last Monday, prior to his departure he told his hired man to bake bread, then left for town as usual. He has not been heard of since. Constable Dean, who was notified, discovered that Vadder has a nephew, who resides on St. Albert road. The latter has been advised and he is now communicating with a brother of the missing man, residing in Calgary. It is generally conceded that the ice was at that time, full of holes and in a dangerous condition for any one crossing on it.

—John McClary, president and general manager of the McClary Manufacturing Company, of London, Ont., probably the largest concern of the kind in Canada, was in town last week. During a conversation regarding the influx to the west, Mr. McClary stated that he did not consider it a temporary rush but a healthy growth. As evidence of this he pointed out that prosperous farmers of the United States were disposing of their property and coming to Canada. Mr. A. S. Emery, a prominent resident of London, who is a close friend of Mr. McClary, is also in the city. Mr. McClary is president of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Co., and the office of vice-president is held by Mr. Emery. The latter is just returning from a visit to his son, who lives at Edmonton. The improvement in that district, Mr. Emery says, is very noticeable. Settlers are coming in in large numbers and farms are being taken up 70 and 80 miles away from the railway.

—Ice jammed at the bend opposite the Ritchie mill.  
H. W. B. Douglas opens his new bookstore to-morrow.

—Percy Alloway has resigned his position in the Union Bank, the vacancy has been filled by O. V. Johnson, who is transferred from Alexandria, Ont.

—M. M. Brunelle and Mr. Pepin will open up a music store as soon as they can secure premises. They will carry a line of pianos, organs and sewing machines.

—A meeting of the shareholders of the Edmonton Industrial Exhibition Association, Limited, will be held in Robertson Hall, to-morrow at 2 o'clock p. m. Full attendance is requested.

—E. Fraser Tim's has received a letter from R. G. Mathews, of the Fort MacLeod, agricultural society, asking for the dates of the Edmonton fair. A communication was also received from L. Tupper and son, proprietors of the "Country Gentleman", Albany, N. Y., asking for dates of the exhibition.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**TEACHER WANTED.**  
Wanted, a teacher for the Lime-stone Lake Public School District, No. 412. Male preferred. Terms eight months. First or second class certificate. Address

DAVID MCGILL,  
51-50c. Star, P. O.

**SERVANT GIRL WANTED.**  
Good wages for good general servant. Apply to

DR. ROY.  
Splendid wages paid men who learn barber trade with us. Only a short time required by our method, free clinic, expert instructions, etc. Special offer first fifteen days in May. Write today. Mayor Barber College, Minneapolis, Minn.

**GRAND ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT**

**ROBERTSON HALL, MAY 9th.**  
Given by the pupils of St. Albert Academy. For the benefit of the General Hospital.

Tickets to be sold at the following places: Mrs. Lachlan, Leche & Beard, Ross & Gordon & Leonard, Cherner, Gallagher-Hall Co., G. H. Gray, Hudson Bay Co., Haller & Aldridge, A. E. Voyer, Boleman, Alst Albert, H. W. McKenney, Hebert & Perron, and the Post Office.

Ice Cream for sale between acts.  
Band in attendance. Admission 25c.

Matinee on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Admission: Adults, 25c; Children, 10c.

**Bicycle Repair Shop.**  
THREE DOORS WEST MASSEY-HARRIS

All kinds of repairing promptly done. Wheels for sale at any price.

**G. CORRIVEAU, JR.**

**ATTENTION.**  
Having removed to the new "Cristall Block," opposite Imperial Bank, I invite my many friends and customers to come and inspect my very complete line of

**GENT'S FURNISHINGS CLOTHING BOOTS AND SHOES**

Our aim is to please both in quality and price. All new goods at low prices. Give me a call.

**A CRISTALL.**

**FEW STOCKS CONTAIN SUCH A PLEASANT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND COMBINATION STONE SET RINGS ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.**

Our line of Ladies and Gentlemen's WATCHES AND CHAINS cannot be equalled at the low prices we quote.

Silverware, Novelties, Etc., suitable for Wedding and Birthday presents.

We have special facilities for doing fine Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing, and difficult and delicate work can be entrusted to us with confidence.

By order,  
GEO. J. KINSAIRD,  
Society-Treasurer.

**E. RAYMER, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.**

**The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.**

**HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.**

President, GEORGE GOODERHAM  
First Vice-President and Managing Director, J. HERBERT MASON  
Second Vice-President, W. H. BEATTY

CAPITAL PAID-UP, \$ 6,000,000.  
INVESTED FUNDS, \$23,000,000.

**Branch Office—Imperial Bank Block, Edmonton.**

MONEY TO LEND on Improved Farm and Town property at lowest current rates. Loans closed and the money advanced at the Edmonton office without delay.

LOANS closed and the money advanced at the Edmonton office without delay. MUNICIPAL, School and other Debentures purchased.

**C. W. STRATHY, MANAGER EDMONTON BRANCH.**

## J. T. BLOWEY.



**TABLES that will not groan. CHAIRS that will seat you comfortably. SIDEBORDS that will hold the reservoir. COUCHES that will rest you. BEDS that will give you sweet repose. And all the lowest possible prices.**

We buy for two large stores, and buy for spot cash, taking advantage of all that spot cash means.

School Desks, Organs, Pianos and Sewing Machines, Carpets and Curtains.

**EDMONTON AND STRATHCONA.**

**DOUGLAS' NEW Bookstore**

**OPENS Saturday, April 26**

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have just opened up and placed on our selves

**A Car Load**

of carefully selected

**BOOKS. STATIONERY. FANCY GOODS. WALL PAPER. SPORTING GOODS. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. TOYS. ETC. ETC.**

And on Saturday we invite you to call and visit our store.

We will be pleased to have you call and examine our stock whether you wish to buy or not.

Our store will be known as

**THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOK.**

**H. W. B. Douglas.**

Haller & Aldridge's old stand.

**THE EDMONTON MUSIC STORE.**

We will shortly open up a Music Store, and will carry a full line of

**Pianos. Organs. Sewing Machines.**

Watch for further announcement.

**BRUNELLE & PEPIN, PROPRIETORS.**

**TOWN OF EDMONTON**

**INDUSTRY ENERGY ENTERPRISE**

**TENDERS WANTED.**

Tenders for the supply of 100,000 (more or less) radiated brick for sewers, and 350,000 (more or less) balling brick, will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday, the 7th of May, 1903. Further particulars on application.

By order,  
GEO. J. KINSAIRD,  
Society-Treasurer.

**E. RAYMER, Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician.**

## For Sale

**A Fine Farm**

ON THE

**Sturgeon River.**

Sixty acres broken. Fenced. Buildings.

**160 Acres at \$9.00 an Acre.**

**Some More Snaps**

I have some private funds on hand to loan on improved property.

**P. E. BUTCHART.**

INSURANCE. LOANING.

Real Estate. Box 168. EDMONTON.

## Beauty

AND

**Glasses**

Women strain their eyes. Waste nerve, energy, and produce premature wrinkles, because they think glasses detract from their personal charms.

Properly fitted glasses positively improve the looks of those with defective eyes.

We put beauty in glasses as well as behind them.

**G. H. Graydon,**

DRUGGIST AND OPTICIAN, Edmonton, Alberta.

## A CLEAN SWEEP SUIT SALE

—AT—

**The Leading Clothing and Shoe House**

"GET OUT OF THE HOUSE" is what we are saying to about 100 Men's Suits and the New Prices are going to see that they get out. We have divided them into three lots, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

**Lot No. 1 Lot No. 2 Lot No. 3**

40 suits, regular \$6.50, 34 suits, regular \$9.00, 30 suits, regular \$12.50  
\$7.50 and \$8.50. Sale \$10.00 and \$12.50. Sale \$13.50 and \$15.00.  
Price Price Price

Just 104 suits by actual count. So they will not last long at these prices. This is a rare chance to fit yourself with a good suit at little cost. Early buyers get best choice. We also have several lines of shoes at clean sweep prices.

**JOHN I. MILLS,** Successor to W. T. HENRY & CO.

**BASIL C. D'EASUM, NOTARY PUBLIC.**

Farms for Rent or Sale.  
Agent Fort Saskatchewan Townships Co., Insurance. Money to Lend.  
OFFICE: - FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

**DON'T THROW THEM AWAY.**

It is just like throwing away money when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every rug of Pay Roll Cheering Tobacco. Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents. Tags are good up to Jan'y 1st, 1903. Write for our new illustrated premium Catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co.'s Ltd., Winnipeg Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

**April and May**

are the months when there is the greatest demand for Sarsaparilla, Tonic Bitters, Iron Tonic Pills for the blood, etc. We have them all.

There is no let up in the demand for SYRUP OF WHITE PINZ AND TAR.

**A. A. MORROW**

DISPENSING CHEMIST  
Two Doors West of Bellamy's.

**F. M. Shoults**

The Up-to-Date Tailor.

Two doors east of general Post Office.

**New Dry Goods**

**Don't Fail**

To take advantage of the many bargains we have in

Dark and Light Prints, Dress Ducks, Fletts, Sateens, Shirtings, Gingham

Sheetings and Cottons now offering

**JOHN W. MORRIS,** Montgomery's Old Stand.

FREE DELIVERY. TELEPHONE No. 107.



## EDMONTON BULLETIN

(Semi-Weekly)

Printed Monday and Friday evenings.

Subscription \$1.00 per Year  
STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.Transient advertisements: Five lines and under  
three insertions and under, \$1.00, or ten cents  
a line first insertion and five cents a line each  
week or part of week after.  
Standing advertisements: \$1.00 an inch per  
month.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.

## Special Advertisement

Situations vacant. Situations wanted. Found,  
Lost, Notices of Meetings, in solid form, 25  
words or under 25¢ for one insertion and a cent  
word for each word over 25¢.

EDMONTON BULLETIN APRIL 25th, 1902

## THE BRITISH TAX ON BREAD.

The South African war has been a source of many surprises but probably none more unexpected or more startling than the recent announcement of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer that a war tax of three pence per hundredweight on wheat and five pence per hundredweight on flour imported into the British Islands would be levied. For many years, during all the years of the rise of England's industrial and commercial supremacy, it has been held as a leading article of faith that there should be no tax on the people's food. There can be no question that this policy has been the great strength of Britain's industrial success as compared with the nations of continental Europe. That this policy should be departed from shakes the faith which has always been felt in British conservatism. It shows a change of view which, either due to stress of circumstances, the result of the war, or a veering about of public opinion on the question of free trade, is a sufficiently radical departure from accepted traditions as to give rise to unlimited surmise as to whether the new idea will lead. Although Sir Michael Hicks Beach spoke lightly of the tax and argued that it would be a burden on those who dealt in wheat and flour rather than on the bulk of consumers, that has the sound of special pleading. A tax on food is essentially a tax on the poor and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer expects to raise twelve and a half million dollars by this means, the bulk of which must necessarily come out of the pockets of the poor, because there are more of them than of the rich, argues that the empire must need money very badly, or that it has ceased to be particularly as to the source from which it comes. Of course the tax is not really heavy, but it is another strain on the already well-laden back of the British workman and cannot have other than a depressing effect upon him; practically reducing his wages and actually darkening his prospects. For if the mere need of money has caused the imposition of this tax there is no guarantee that there will not be yet greater needs and the tax therefore be increased.

Looked at as a political move it would seem to be one of the most unwise of the many unwise things that the ruling party in Britain has yet done, and may be very far reaching in its consequences. It certainly puts a weapon into the hands of the opponents of the government such as they never were given before, and if it should have the result, as it may very well have, of defeating the government, if that should occur before the successful termination of the present war, the prestige of the empire will be seriously shaken. Incapable, although the present British administration has shown itself to be in many particulars, it has still desired to maintain the prestige of the empire while its opponents were ready to throw that prestige to the four winds. It would be a misfortune as wide as the world if the present British opposition, professing their present principles in regard to imperial affairs, came to power; and yet the British tax just imposed may be the means of bringing them to power. If anything were needed to make the weapon against the government sharp and heavy it has been supplied by the announcement that under the proposed terms of peace with the South African republics the British taxpayer would be required to pay for the restocking of the Boer farms which had been devastated under military necessity. If the British workman has to pay an extra price for his bread in order that his enemy may not suffer loss by reason of that enemy's own acts, he may very well take the ground that it is better not to fight at all than after fighting and winning give the fruits of victory to the enemies of the empire. The Boers took the chances of war, they lost, and the empire owes them nothing. If the empire pays them the world will accept it not as clemency but as the terms of British surrender to Boer demands. The cable reports say that Mr. Chamberlain did not appear to relish the announcements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Small wonder if he did not. As a practical man and one who has made the maintenance and advancement of the prestige of the empire his life work, he could not be otherwise than disappointed—a disappointment which, it is safe to say, is shared very largely throughout the empire.

Not only is it likely that the bread tax will have a serious political effect in Britain but it can hardly fail to have a very considerable effect in Canada. That a tax on wheat and flour has been levied with no preference given to Canada in return for the prefer-

ence given by Canada to Britain is the severest blow that the idea of British preference has yet received, and places the government which granted the preference in a weak position on what was up to a few days ago their point of strongest vantage. As far as Britain is concerned Canada has now no reason for continuing the present preference on British manufactured goods, and the fact that the action taken has been taken apparently without Canada's position in the matter having been even remotely considered does not better the case. The actual conditions have not been altered by the laying on of the duty and the strongest financial and commercial reasons in favor of the British preference remain as sound as ever, but sentiment was a very large part of the strength of the feeling in favor of the British preference. It is still sound policy from the Canadian consumers' point of view to give British manufactures a preference in the Canadian market, inasmuch as Britain is still Canada's best customer and the preference allows the Canadian consumer to purchase articles of British manufacture under a comparatively low rate of duty while enabling a higher tariff to be kept up against our competitors of the United States. But there is no doubt that the Canadian manufacturers will use the new British tariff as their strongest argument in favor of a tariff wall against Great Britain as well as against the United States.

## CANADIAN NORTHERN BONDING POWERS.

The bill empowering the Canadian Northern railway to build certain parallel and branch lines and to increase its bonding power to \$25,000 a mile, came before the House in committee of the whole on Monday.

McCreary spoke on the necessity of protecting the province of Manitoba in its agreement with the Canadian Northern which only provided for bonds of \$10,000 a mile within the province. He further thought the amount of \$25,000 a mile excessive on the prairie section. Hon. Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, thought that the bargain between the province of Manitoba and the railway company was not affected by the increased bonding power allowed by the bill. On the two points raised Mr. Oliver spoke as follows:

Mr. Oliver (Alberta). I would like to say that while I would be only too glad to accept the assurances of the Minister of Railways on the subject of the responsibility likely to be laid upon the province of Manitoba by this legislation it is not altogether clear to my mind that the province is not put at a disadvantage by it. I must admit my lack of legal training, and therefore that I am at a disadvantage in discussing this question. We are going to do something that we have not done, and it is well that we should proceed with the fullest information, even to those of us who are not thoroughly versed in legal questions. The Manitoba government has under its present responsibility in respect of the Northern railway because of legislation by this parliament. That responsibility is limited to a certain amount. This parliament by legislation now in hand permits the adding of a certain liability, not on the province but on the company. This brings up the question as to whether the company, by reason of this legislation, would not be at liberty to provide for the discharge of the interest upon the additional bonds before giving that advantage to the people of Manitoba which they expect because of the responsibility they have assumed. That is to say, that the company being allowed to provide for a bonded liability of \$10,000 a mile, this legislation will permit them to provide for a bonded liability of \$25,000 a mile. It is an arguable question it seems to me, whether this will not be able to hold that legislation up as a defence for paying interest on that additional \$15,000 per mile before discharging their obligations to the people of Manitoba in regard to the reduction of rates. The fact of giving them the privilege to place these additional bonds upon the railway, and to use them as a protection against the terms of their present agreement with the province of Manitoba, I may be wrong in that, but I think it is right, but I would make this suggestion: That the lines covered by the agreement with the province of Manitoba, be exempted from the provisions of this legislation. Then there will be no question about it. Then the province will be perfectly safe. We would know certainly that we had done no harm any way, and I can see no objection to that provision being made.

Further I would like to say, that the idea that a railway company pays the interest on its own bonds is now exploded. The company does not pay anything. It is the people who use the road that pay the interest. They pay it through the rates which it costs them to have their traffic carried. If the company is permitted by parliament to bond its line through the prairies of the Saskatchewan valley at the rate of \$25,000 per mile, the future population of that valley must pay that interest, if the interest is to be paid. The government in exercising its authority as to control of rates must take into consideration the fact that it authorized the issue of these bonds to the amount of \$25,000 per mile, and thereby became a party to the charging of rates sufficient to earn interest on the bonds. I think that it is the duty of parliament to restrict the issue of bonds on a railroad to the necessities of the case. It is necessary to do that if parliament is to exercise effective control of the rates to be afterwards charged on that road by means of a railway commission or by any other means. If the bonding power of \$10,000 per mile is sufficient to construct the line of the Canadian Northern through the prairie sections of that province, \$10,000 a mile should be sufficient to enable them to construct through the prairie region of the Saskatchewan—if not absolutely then approximately. The fact they were willing to make a bargain with the province of Manitoba to build a line through the prairie sections of that province on a bonding privilege of \$10,000 per mile is absolute proof that the bonding power of \$25,000 per mile applied to prairie country is needless. The Saskatchewan valley is needless. It is a mistake of fact lays a burden of taxation upon the future population of that country, for which, they, nor we, nor any one else outside the men composing the company, receive any value whatever. I would ask the Minister of

Railways and the House to protect beyond question the province of Manitoba against any additional obligation, and further to protect the future interests of the western country by restricting the bonding powers of this railway to the necessities of the case. The experience of this country in the past proves that such safeguard is necessary, in order that the country may get the proper benefit from the expenditure made in aid of railway construction.

## ARBOR DAY

Is coming, and we have the following

## ... TREES ...

WHITE ASH 2 yrs. growth  
MANITIBA MAPLES " "  
VORONESH WILLOW 3 yrs. growth

ALSO  
RED CURRANT SLITS, and  
OUTBERT RASPBERRIES (roots)

Do not delay as the supply is limited.

HALLIER &amp; ALDRIDGE.

## THAT WELL DRESSED FEELING

Is one result of wearing Clothing bearing the label "Made for the Hudson's Bay Co." which always indicates honest cloth and the best workmanship that money can procure.

## Suits That Wear

Suits That Fit

Suits That Make a Man

LOOK LIKE A GENTLEMAN.

OUR VALUES will compare favorably with any in the Dominion.

THIRTY DOLLARS would be a fair price for a tailor-made suit exactly similar to our Extra Heavy Serge Suit, at \$16. Men who do not want to buy a suit every season should see this suit.

OUR \$10 SERGE SUIT will give surprising wear, and is thoroughly well made. We would like a chance to compare this with suits sold elsewhere at the same figure.

OUR SQUARE CUT WORSTED SUITS, at \$14 and \$15.50, show style and finish in every detail. Our guarantee is behind them as to wear. The best tailor could make little improvement on these, even at about double the money. All we ask is inspection. These goods speak for themselves.

EVEN OUR VERY LOW PRICED SUITS, at \$5 or \$6, are thoroughly reliable cloth, and well made, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

FOR BOYS we have a complete line of serviceable suits in great variety of cloth, and the latest styles. See our 3-piece Brownie Suits.

IN ALL LINES OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS our stock is complete and up-to-date.

Summer Overcoats, Hats, Tweed Caps, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Waterproofs and Umbrellas, Boots and Rubbers.

Money to Lend. A large amount of private funds to lend on first mortgage on land. Apply to SHORT & CROSS, Advocates, Edmonton.

F. MAYERHOFER. EDMONTON DYE WORKS. Notice is hereby given that articles left unclaimed for more than six weeks after having been cleaned or dyed, will be sold to pay cost.

Tailoring... We beg to announce to the gentlemen of the Edmonton District that we have opened a Tailoring establishment in the stand formerly occupied by J. Dettrich, where we will carry a full line of

Worsteds Suits, Pants, Overcoatings. We will guarantee you a first-class fit, and the workmanship will be of the best. Repairing promptly and neatly done.

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Dated at Edmonton this 14th April, 1902. GEO. ROY Registrar, S. A., L. R. D.

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In the matter of The Land Titles Act and in the matter of Duplicate Certificate of Title No. 162 "A".

Satisfactory proof by oath having been made to the accidental loss or destruction of duplicate certificates of Title No. 162 "A", Notice is hereby given that after the publication of this notice for four consecutive weeks in "The Edmonton Bulletin" and of the posting up of this notice in some conspicuous place in the Land Titles Office, it is my intention to issue a fresh duplicate certificate of Title in lieu of said lost duplicate Certificate of Title.

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## PARLIAMENT.

Bulletin Correspondence.

Ottawa, April 16, '02.

A lively debate took place on Tuesday afternoon and night on the subject of Canada's trade relations with Britain, the occasion being the imposition of the duties on flour and wheat by the British government. Mr. McLean, conservative member of the government of having failed to look after the interests of Canada, otherwise Canada would have been given a preference. He argued that the fact of Canada having given a preference on British manufactures without asking anything in return was the cause of Britain not having made any exception in favor of Canada when imposing the duties on flour and wheat. This was the general line taken on the conservative side. On behalf of the government it was maintained that the fact of Canada already having given Britain a preference put her in the best possible position to claim preference from Britain now that duties were laid upon flour and wheat. They held that if the policy of the opposition had been adopted, namely, that inter-imperial preference should not be given except after negotiations and mutual concessions, there would have been no chance of Canada's profiting as it would be only reasonable to suppose that in return for free Canadian wheat and flour Britain would demand free British manufactures—a demand which certainly the protectionist opposition could not concede. No motion was made so that a vote was not taken.

Ottawa, April 17.

The railway committee had a lively session this morning on the application of the Red River and Coal Company for extension of time in which to complete their railway to the Kneehill Creek coal banks. The present charter expires on the first of July next and the Company wanted an extension of two years more for completion of the first fifty miles. The Calgary city council had passed a resolution opposing any further extension of time to this company. This was read by the Minister of Railways on the bill coming up for debate. It was supported by the member for Alberta. Although the line of the proposed railway is short the history of the company is long and eventful. It first appears on record in an order-in-council of 1888, in which it is set forth that one, J. Ick Evans, of Toronto, is desirous of investing capital wherever it will be profitable to construct a railway from Chequamegon station on the C. P. R. east of Calgary, northward to the Red Deer river, for the purpose of developing the agricultural, grazing and coal lands in that district. To aid Mr. Evans in this commendable enterprise the order-in-council authorized the then existing company a number of townships lying south and west of the Red Deer river comprising a total area of some 320,000 acres. This land is inalienable and includes the townships of even as well as the odd sections in those townships. In the following year, '89, a charter was granted for the building of the railway but the railway was not built, and from time to time the charter was renewed by parliament and the land grant continued by order-in-council. The order being dated 1900. During this time the company had decided that Chequamegon was not the proper starting point and the charter and land grant suffered by them from 1888 until 1902. Some fourteen years, are not a matter of any great public concern beyond the fact that no practical work was done towards building the railway or developing the coal and land interests in the tract reserved from settlement. It is worth mentioning that the most westerly township of the reserve lies some fifteen miles east of Carstairs station on the C. and E. railway line. Of course during the early years of the life of the charter the land included in the grant had no special value, but after the C. and E. railway was constructed and settlers began to come in the lands began to acquire at first a speculative and latterly a real value. This was sufficient to keep up an interest on the part of the successors of the promoters into whose hands the charter fell. Some two years ago the last of the many changes of proprietorship to date took place, and at last a session of parliament another revival of the charter was secured. By this time, however, public opinion had become somewhat aroused because of the repeated failures of the company to build and because of their holding a large tract of what had become valuable land from settlement. On account of this feeling action was taken by parliament which was thought would be effective in compelling early completion of the work. The company was required to deposit with the government \$50,000 in cash as a guarantee that twenty-five miles would be completed by the last of July of the current year. This was considered both by the Senate and the Commons to close the matter up finally. The understanding was distinct that if the company were not now able to fulfill their agreement they must expect to lose their charter. As before, the company again failed to complete the road and it became necessary for them to apply again to parliament for another extension. Hearing of this the Calgary city council passed the resolution already mentioned, and forwarded it to Ottawa. When the bill came forward this morning the supporters of the company made the usual plea of unforeseen difficulties and asked for a further two years extension from the last of July next. Mr. Oliver explained to the committee the facts regarding the company and stated that he had been instructed by his constituents to oppose an extension of the charter, but with a view of meeting the company half way he moved that they be given until the last of July, 1903, to complete the first fifty miles of their line. Incidentally it may be mentioned that at last session they secured an extension of their charter to Battleford. This proposition of companies was at once seized upon by the advocates of the company as admitting the fairness of their demand for two years extension and an amendment was moved in their interest that they be given until the last of September, 1904, to complete the line. The amendment was general and turned on the fact shown by the company in the past and the responsibility asked to be assumed by the committee. The amended version of the charter would provide that the company would practically convey to the company 320,000 acres of land having an estimated value of a million dollars. The advocates of the company feeling satisfied that they could carry the committee, refused to accept Mr. Oliver's offer. This was taken by the committee as an evidence

that they did not really mean to build and that their present demand for an extension of time would merely be followed by another when it had expired. The whole of the discussion took place on the question as to whether the preamble of the bill should pass. The vote being taken showed a majority of one against the bill. The amendments were of course not reached and the defeat of the bill was reported to the House. Possibly its promoters may succeed in having the action of the committee set aside by the House, but at any rate railway promoters have been taught that they cannot depend on the railway committee voting them all they ask whenever they ask it. This was one of the very few occasions upon which a band of railway promoters were actually knocked out in the committee and shows a growing sentiment in favor of protecting the public as against promoters' or corporate interests.

In the House to-day the Minister of Justice introduced the bill to permit the C. P. R. to issue \$20,000,000 more stock. Under the provisions of the bill the stock must be sold at not less than five millions of such a large amount of stock, it did not take effective means of enabling the government to control the rates nor did it provide for the limitation of the exemption of C. P. R. land from taxation. In regard to the latter point, on being questioned, the Minister of Justice said that he had intended to inform the House fully as to the steps which had been taken to secure a definition of the term of the C. P. R. land exemption which his estimates were being discussed. This was accepted as satisfactory by the leader of the opposition.

Honorable Mr. Sifton introduced a bill to extend the time during which the slaughter of wood buffalo is prohibited.

## POLICE PENSIONS.

On Thursday, April 10th, the bill regarding pension of officers of the N. W. M. Police was considered in committee of the whole. The premier, who introduced the bill, explained that it was based on the provisions of the act regarding pensions to militia officers. During the discussion on section 5, which made provision for a gratuity in case of disablement in the discharge of duty. Mr. Oliver said: It does not seem to be a question of what the act is, it is a question of what is fair and right. If I read the section correctly, it seems to me that it misses the important purpose of a pension. Under the provisions of the bill we give a pension to an officer who has served his full term in the force for the reason that he has become incapacitated for further service or for earning his living outside the force. The man who is incapacitated by reason of bodily injury received in the discharge of his duty, at whatever period of his term of service, is in exactly the same position as the man who has served twenty-five or thirty years and I hardly admit that it is not only for his advantage, but in the interest of the country, that he should be dealt with in the same way. If an action arises in which an officer is compelled to risk life and limb, it is only fair that having risked his life and limb in the service of the country, he should not be at a loss. The country should stand the financial loss so far as that can be. I would suggest that this is the purpose of a pension, and with all due deference, that purpose is not met by this section.

Section allowed to stand.

On section 8. Mr. Oliver. This clause is in exactly the same position as clause 5. If the officer loses his life in the discharge of his duty, his family become dependent on the country in one way or another, and it seems to me that at least the government can do is to replace that loss as far as it can reasonably be done. I understood the Minister of Justice (Hon. Mr. Fitzgerald) to say that those receiving injuries in action were provided for under the Militia Act. There have been many of the mounted police force who have been charged of their duties which could be hardly characterized as injuries received in action. So I think it is necessary, if the idea I have just mentioned, that there should be provision in this act to meet the case of those injured in the discharge of their duties. It seems to me rather strange that an officer who, we will suppose, has successfully dodged danger for twenty or twenty-five years, and then gets a pension, while the dependent relatives of an officer who, in the first year of his service, serves his country by sacrificing his life, should be treated in this way. That is surely an unfair proposition, and what is more, it is not in the interests of efficient service, which is the chief purpose to be attained by all such measures as this.

Section 8 allowed to stand for further consideration.

## Terms Proposed by Boer Leaders.

The Hague, April 14.—From those close in touch with the Boer leaders here, it appears that the latest despatch from South Africa outlines the peace proposals now under discussion at Pretoria. They closely follow the summary given on Saturday last by the Evening News of Edinburgh, with the following details: The Boers accept a British lord commissary-general with a Boer executive, both to be resident at Pretoria. The country to be divided into districts with British district officers and a Boer committee chosen by polling by the burghers. The veto right to be reserved to the British government. The majority of the British officers may be conversant with the Dutch language. Johannesburg to be retroceded to the British with a complete British civil organization. A war indemnity of at least \$10,000,000 to be distributed by mixed committees. Disarmament to occur when the first batch of Boer prisoners is sent back to South Africa. Both languages to be recognized in

the schools and courts and in official documents.

The expense of garrisons in South Africa to be borne by Great Britain; The present Boer leaders to be retained in office so far as possible.



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